

trivial names *Filix-mas* and *Filix-femina*.¹ There is one point in this connection, however, the significance of which these authors seem to have overlooked. In every other case in which Linnaeus uses a double specific name composed of a substantive and an adjectival element, the latter agrees in gender with its own noun, not with the name of the genus, if the two differ.² *Asplenium Ruta-muraria*, *Lysimachia Linum-stellatum*, and *Vaccinium Vitis-idaea* are examples. If Linnaeus had intended a double trivial name in this case, he would presumably have followed his otherwise invariable custom and written "*F. fragilis*." Instead, we find "*fragile*," agreeing not with *Filix*, but with *Polypodium*, the genus under which he placed the species; and the "*F.*" is omitted in the second edition of the *Species Plantarum*, though retained for "*F. mas*" and "*F. femina*," Furthermore, *Filix mas* and *Filix femina* were phrase-names universally known in Linnaeus's time; but there is nothing to indicate, at least in the Linnaean citations, that "*Filix fragilis*" was anything of the kind.

Under these circumstances the natural inference is that the "*F.*" of the first edition of the *Species Plantarum* was an error, corrected by Linnaeus at the first opportunity. It did, indeed, persist through several editions of the *Systema*; why I do not know unless through inadvertence. At any rate, it seems best to give the familiar "*C. fragilis*" the benefit of the doubt, and to retain it, rather than to displace it on doubtful evidence; and I have accordingly retained it here.

GRAY HERBARIUM.

EUPHRASIA OAKESII IN HAMILTON INLET, LABRADOR.—During the summer of 1925 I made a small collection of plants from the region around Hamilton Inlet, Labrador. Subsequent study proved one specimen to be *Euphrasia Oakesii* which, according to the revision of the genus by Fernald and Wiegand (*RHODORA*, xvii. 185), had not been reported before north of Battle Harbor, about 200 miles south. The plant was found on August 8, at Indian Harbor at the mouth of the Inlet, growing quite abundantly in mossy turf in a notch of the ridge of rock that forms the backbone of the island. The situation

¹ Vierteljahrss. Naturf. Gesellsch. Zürich lxi. 414 (1916).

² See Nieuwland's list of such names, *Am. Mid. Nat.* ii. 100-116 (1911).

was protected on the north by a small boulder, but was open to the south and east.—G. DOUGLAS KRUMBHAAR, Harvard University.

VIOLA PRIMULIFOLIA IN BERKSHIRE COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS.—
In June 1924 the writer, while on a botanical collecting trip in Otis township, Berkshire County, Massachusetts, found a colony of several hundred plants of *Viola primulifolia* L. along the south shore of Great Lake. This species is not included in the "Flora of Berkshire County," recently published by Mr. Ralph Hoffmann. Several of the plants collected were sent to Mr. Hoffmann for examination, and were later deposited by him in the herbarium of the New England Botanical Club.—O. M. FREEMAN, Bureau of Plant Industry, Washington, D. C.

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